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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
VOL. XI.
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1861

## TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

the fortunes of an irish soldier. chaper ix. THE bont on the
the mysterious warnimg We leett Jeremiah Tisdal, with moody mein ery moontight, tomard the old bridge and castl ot Glindarraghl. If the Puritar bad possesse an eye for the picturesque, be might hare found in
the scene belore himmatter enough for the pleasur the scene belore himmatter eoough or the pleasur the river's bank. ©efore him wheeled the chai-
ngo stream, its foan and eddies glitering like
showers and ripples of inolten silver in the full rashowers and ripples of molten silver in the full ra-
diance of the moon and overspanned by the lugh arches of the steep and antique bridge, shorving dark and black against the broad and lustrous sire and sombre outhne of the castle--its towers ass above the waters; and on the left, rising from the very verge of the river, and stretching fa away over the undulating plain, spread the thick ets and branching timber of the wild wood in one nooks the light rapors of night were slumbering mist, and well nigh lost to sight, the dim and distant mountains.
But Trisdall had
But Tisdall had no sense of the merely beauof the straggling conse, in the jealous scruting of the straggling copse, which, at either slde,
skirted his path, or in watching and avoiding the difficulties of his broken way. Safe and sound,
he stood at last under the shadowy arch of the great gate of the castle, and with a heavy stone
battered the iron studded oalk, until tower and forest echoed to the din; while, Irom the inner yard, his sume of a dozen dogs, baring clanoring in furious rivalrys What's your business, neighbor ?' inquired a gruff voice, through the narrow bow-slit that
lanked the gate. 'That voice is Phil Gorinan's. Look, man
-look at me,' rejoined the Puritan. 'Know you
not, Jeremiah Tisdal, of Drumgunniol $?$ 'Aiah, wisha! sure enough-sure enough,'
plied the porter, in a tone of lazy recognition 'Wlied the a bit, an' T'Il draw the boults this ninute,
wid a heart an' a half, Mr. Tisdal, I will. Them's quare times,' he resumed, after a minute's interVal, as, unbarring the small door which was cut
in lie great gate, he gave admission to the sombarred as regular as the nigbt talls-quare tines,
Mr . Tisdall, when there's need for the likesand need enough there is, too,' he continued, while
he barred the door agan, as Tisdal walked into the castle-y ari-r need enough and too much, for was freckened a'most out or her senses wid a that's robbin' an' bangin', an' has no other thrade
to live by-divil take the bloody breed ir them to live by-divil take the bloody breed ir them

- over there in the wood, jist, as I may say, in undher the very ralls.
The old man continued to ramble on in the
same style, while Tisdal crossed to the door of the great hall, which stood half open at the other side of the yaru. He entered chis rude apart-
ment, within the canony of whose mighty chimney sate two or three fellows snooking and clat ting listlessly in the flickering light of the wo
and turf fire; and lardly pasing for a word
ingury he proceeded through several chambe inquiry, he proceeded by so much moonlight as
and passages, guided
could make its way through the narrow windows, could make
until baving reached the first landing of a wind-
ing stone starr, he knocked at a chamber door, ing stone starr, he knocked at a chamber in apartment of Sir Hugh Willoughby. bours before, by the expirng fire which smouldered in the aslies of the broad hearth, his bigh
and handsome features fixed in the stern lines of condensed anger, and still glowing with the swa thy fires of outraged pride.
'Ha, Tisdal, gaul's my life, you'r welcome.pass we've come to esb? wheo highwaymen and pass we ve come to- fields and farms, and hem us
ruffaus infest our
mite our strongholds-scarce leave us safety in our- very dwellings; what think you-but you
bave beard of it-my daughter-was this very have beard of it-my daugher -was this very As I stand here, he contunued, starting to his feet, and stamping furiously upon the floor, ‘ had
I but met the rufian this evening, wheni I sought him yonder with my men, I would, so help me heaven, have set up a gallows on the custle haill,
and at my own risk bung him bigh enough before and st my own risk bung him bigl enough before
an hour, to warn his friends. for six miles round that old Hugh Willougbby knows how to deal with villains.
cIt's well gou do know how, Sir Hugh,' re-
cined the Purita, coolly, $\subset$ because it is a know-
 as well as small; you, Sir Hugh, withra your
fanced towers, as well as 1 within my poor farmbouse -all in sore peril Would to god we wer sately through to-morrow night!
'Sit down, Tisdal, sit Jown? 'Sit down, Tisdal, sit Jown, man, and speak
your tidngs plaingy,' said Sir Hugh. 'What
hast thou heard, with such fearful auguries? Speak, man? Tisdal briefly stated the substance of his in
terview with the crone in tlie ruined abbey, white the old knight listened with deep and stern attencion.
'The
'The channel through whech the news hath believe it false,' said, Sir Hugh, slowly and hesiCatingly; ' but-but, as you say, the burthen of miscreant whose insolence affrighted my child today, in his person and attre accords well with
what I hare beard of certain ruffian adventurers What I hare beard of certain rufian auventurers
whom these perilous times have ternpted into lawa wild, savage, Irish boy with a srean. Ay, ay it may prove e
'Couating the plunder and marking pour bulmarks of defence,' chimed in the master of Drum-
gunniof. I will show the savage marauders I can maintain my house against them. I will, if it be God's
will, against all odds, defend my property, and my home, and my people.
ger were an ger were an
plied Tisdal.
'And so will I act, my friend,' replied the ened mischief, leave no precaution untaken, call in may friends and my people, gather my best cat-
tle within the castle walls, bar the gates, man the towers, and then wit
issue to Almughts
-Well and wisely said, Sir Hugh,', rejoined worldly substance as I can conveniently remo with your permission. I will lodge within these
walls, and I and my trusty man Bligh will come lither with such store of arms and ammunition as we can muster betumes in the day; for unless we'll need good store of powder and lead, and that, right well delivered, to bold this place
against the odds with which 'twill be encom-
' Do so, do so, honest Tisdal; and-and let me see, what ffiends I may reckon on in this
strait,' continued Willoughby. 'There is Wilstrait,' continued Willoughby. 'There is Wil-
son, of Drumboy, too old hunself, but his nepherr will come, an active, bold young fellowegad, worth two in bunself-he will bring at eas
one man with him; and then the two Browns, of and staunch friends both and there is Bill s'tepney, of Clonsallagb, and God grant they may not yet have given them up; God grant they may not yet have given them up $;$
and then Garret Lloyd odd's life, I must send to him to-night, he starts to-morrow for Clon-
mel-we can't spare the best duck-shot in the
country.
And thu
as nearly as he might, knight went on summing up, upon whom he might reckon from among bis these hurried and exciting calculations, be was on a sudden interrupted by a noise which startled bin and his companion, brought both of them in gaze upon
they stood.
With a stuaning crash the casement of the which might hare been a paring-stone or a handgrenade, smote with an astounding din, and anid
a shower of shattered glass upon the floor, and The ded and rumbled to the far end of the room. The old knight stood in amazement, glanning
from the shattered wiadow to the missile whingh now lay quietly settled upon the floor, as if it were a piece of the proper furniture or
ment. Jeremiah Tisual meanwhile, with insta taneous promplitude, had planted himsel aparture, through which the night-wind was un
freely and fitfolly phaying, and stretclung forwar bullet bead through the casement, and behel drifting slowly down the moonlit current toward the shadowy bridge, a small boat, usually moored
at the opposite side of the streana, and which as it seemed to him, now contained two dark
orms. While Tisdal was emploged, as we hare orms. While Tistial was employed, as we have
described, in serambling on all fours along the arrow stone window-sill, and keenly searcuitg strange and startling interruption which bad . unseasoaably broken in upon their conterence, Sir
Hugit Willoughby cautiously approached the
mpsterious projectile which lay upon the foor,
room to fragments; he turned to over susprciously
with lis toe, and alize to hus relief and has surprise discovered it to be, after all, but a large
smooth stone, with a piece of paper tied firmly against its surface. The paper was addressed-
- To Sir Hugh Willoughby, Knight, at his house disengaged and opened the letter. His eye had no sooner rested upon the character in which
was traced, than every faculty and feeling of his nature became at once absorbed in its perusal.-
It mas brielly expressed in the following terms
and Sir Hugh Willoughby-On to-morrow night
Glindarragh Castle will be wrecked, and your cattle and property plundered and vasted. For
God'g sake, seek not to defend them ; save what God's sake, seek not to defend them ; save wha
you can, but fip. If you resist, erils a thousand fold greater will follow upon you. Your enemies expect you to defend the place ; disappoint thein
save yourself and your child. Fly. For the the toils; if you star but forty-eight hours more,
you are lost. Once chance-and but one re mains-take it and tly.
' This comes from
'This comes from a friend, long unseen, but
When the tall
these lines were written met the gaze of the ol man, be staggered backward, like one who had
receired a sudden blow-the blood mounted diz zily to bis bead, and the feeble letters swam mist betore his eyes; then, as suddeng, the fe
vered tide retired, and pale and beart-sick (tho vered tide retired, and pale and beart-sick (tho
not by reason of the tidings which the letter con eyed, dismaying as
Meantme, Jeremah Tiscal, having haled th
boat which was gradually floating toward th
bridge, but without affecting the motion of thos who sat within 1 t, any more than be could has drifted by upon the eddies of the stream, drev once more upon the floor of the chamber.
'Ha! but a stone and a letter!' said Tisdal ed cort to the paper, upon which the agitatel gaze of the knaght was hxed. The
Puritan's voice aroused Sir Hugh.
Tisual where are they? - for God's sake where tractedly, as he moved, first towards the door and then towards the window.
Cisdal ; ' 'they are in the small boat time, said Tisdal ; 'they
not my calling.'
'Let's after
-for youter them, in heaven's name, quickly -for your life, quickly,' cried the old knight, from the chamber, followed closely by Tisdal,
and down the steep and narrow winding-stair, across the caste-yard, and without exchanging a word breathless bast ed porter, Who, mith starting eyes and moutb agape, beheld the breatbless and disorderly race
in phich his naster and the Puritan seemed strive which should outrun the other. With hasty order from Tisdal to watch at the gate the old dependant, and, panting and breathless, reached the bridge together.
- There they are, as the Lord liveth, there' cried Tisdal, whose phlegmatic nature was now thoroughly excited by the unwonted and riolent
exercise in which he had engaged. exercise in which he had engaged.
'Holloa boat! holloa there-
say-turn her in there-stop, or by-_ he beheld the two figures, instead of obeying his call, poling with all therr strength domn the Swift as an arrow the slaff flew down the rushing strean, until about three hundred yards
below the bridge, when they sav the two forms who manned her fling down their poles, and In an instant, they were lost among the brus wood. Further pursuit was now, of course, out of the question.
Tisdal,' said the master of Glindarragh Cas ed from the rain pursuit, 'I have bad anothor varning, and such a one as leares in my mind no doubt of the meditated outrage, of which your
message was the first and imperfect intimation. We must now prepare as best we may; be yo
with me by sunrise in the mornng; and get suc with me by sunrise in the mornng, and get such die keep of these strong walls. They shall not
arry it here as they have done elsewhere, for alithough. I stood alone, I would defend the house while I bad power to dravy a trigger.'
He shook the Puritan strongly by the
parted. a stern but friendly good night, they
Sir Hugh hurried across the castle-pard,
Hugh hurried across the castle-yard, h
swelling with a thousand feelings, whic
none suspected but himself, and bastening into
the chamber where he bad jnst beld his excition the chamber where he bad jnst beld bis exclo
conference with Tisdal, he locked the do
seized the mysterious note, which lay open up the table, and kissing it again and again,
pressing to passionately to his beart, he $t$ himselt


## THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. MANNING ON T GLORIRS OF THE HOLY SEE.

va suffered these shis
d 80 o 0
Esen the loring and farthful bearts of these two disciples were so amazed and darkened by
the Passion of Jesus that they knew not that His kingdom was acconyplisted itself. When they
looked for the splendour and majesty of His Cross. And therefore they did not knoir Him when He manifested Himself to then. They lookin another. They said, "We hoped that it was He that should havife, and eren the place of
behold He is cruciey." And our Divine Lord
His burial is eppty." His burial is empty." And our Divine L
answered them, "O foolish and slow of heart beliere in all things which the prophets hare
spoken." Ought not Christ to bave suffere sity; wangs Was cherent, was it not for sity; was it not predestinated; was it not fore
told; was there not istrinsic fitness that Chris should suffer these things; " and so" by this was
and by no other - by the way of suffering an and by no other - bl the way of suftering ani
not by the way of glory, should enter into His kngdom
s, then, is the sum of what I hiave alread said. The Cburch of God being united to Hi In eternity-on earth and in beaven. The
Churcei, on earth shares in Passion of the Son o God. The Apostle said that he was filling up "f Clirsts in my flesh for HIs bodf, which is the Church., And the sufferings which are to b
accomplished upon earth through the whole mys tical body of Christ fall eminently - I will not
say exclusively - but fall emphatically upon its say exclusirely - but fall emphatically upon its
head -upon the line of the Sovereign Pontifs.
You bave already see has been a hastory of suffering, of auniety, a perpetual oppression the people ores whom they reign have been diviaud and barasseu, the terri-
tory they possess occupied and ravaged ; and of God has intervened to re-establish the band which he limself created. In His bingdom
there is a perpetuity not only tu its spiritual elements, but in all those complex forms of power
which He by direct and which He by direct and indirect operation has woven together. The whole sovereignty of the
Church epritual and temporal as it is at this hour, is the work
God shall endure fo And now, the point which I wish to bring beo appreciate the times in which we live. Our belief must be that, zecordng to the analogy of all God's dealings, the last glories of His Cburc
on earth will be greater than the first. And yet perhaps we are perplexed to understand how ibis can be verified. We look at the present
state of the Clurch in the world, and all seems dark before us. The reason is this: that it is dififcult for us justly to estimate and to under-
stand the tumes in which we are. As we cannot measure the motion by which we are carried enance or is conscious of his own stature ; so it
is with the the times that are upon us. The
evils fill the whole field of our wision. They good so scarce and hardly to be fotnd; for he evils are present in power, but the good i enerally in germ and for the future. It is ne-
cessary, therefore, that the times should b known by retrospect. And the greatest times
and the most glorious are often those which lon and the most glorious are often those which look arkest when they are present. The times,
therefore, which are upon us now, though heary shadors and darls clouds hang upon the horizon, will, doubtless, bereafter be glorious to those
who see them afar off. And I may say, without rashness, that they will be more glorious than
any times we read of in the bistory of the
Cburc
ou as shartlp show this I wish to bring before bistory which we look upon now as periods of especial glory, and to show that they were times
which, those who lived in them, looked upon a tumes of the greatest darkness, suffering, and tribulation, preguant with erils known and unknown
for the present and the future. First of all, look to the times of the first and
reat St. Gregory - to whom the name of Great
attaches because in his own person the seemed to
sum up the glories of the Church on earth.-
First be was First be was a Saint-shining with the resplen-
dent lustre of a singular sanctity - a sun in the firmament of the Church. Next he was a doc tor, the last of the four great lightes, to whon the
Church lias added no more of a like splen There are four Gospels and there are four Doc-tors-four lights which stand at the four corners
of the Cburch. He was also the Apostle of
nations. England owes its Clristianity to hin, and all of the Anglo-Saxon race that remanos faithful to the Hols See at this day throughout
the world are the sons and daughters of St. Grerory the Great. Lastly, he was a patriarc reigaing by an especial parental sway, whereby
he ruled the three-and-twenty Patrimones of the Holy See with an authority so benign and sweet,
so full of erangelical prudeuce and of the spirit of God, that be moulded to his will the tearts of foundations of the Christian order whinch overimes of Storla. We look back, then, on the But what were they in realitg? Rome wa desolated by pestilence ; for seven months the
Holy See was vacant ; Pelagirs, the last Pontiff, ded of the plague; procession that weot tho midst of the sacred ceremional, and to ooe was, when Rome was plague-stricken and deso late, that St. Gregory ascended the throue of the
Apostle. And when he looked what met bis sight? Was the Christian world ouce full of the light of faulh-the great Oriental heresies, the Eutyclian and the Ne:torian. eady the spirit of schism hand possessed itself of Constantinople, and the Emperors of the East Cbrists of the middle ages. The parriarchs of Constantimople had beguo to assume the arrousurpation of anti-Christ. Russia did not exist.
Norway and Sweden Norway and Sweden were hardly known among was Arian and persecuted the Catholic Church. light of faith bad gone out, the heathenisin of the Saxons and the Danes reigned over England.ed Italy up to the walls of Rome. Such was
the world over wheh St. Gregory reigned and the world over which St. Gregory reigned and
sorrowed. His life, like that of Jeremias the Prophet, was a perpetual lamentation. Any one
who reads his letters and his uxpositions of the Holy Scriptures, mill find perpetual strains of
mourning over the desolation of Rome and the death of the world. He says, "Rome is ravag
ed ; its very structure is dissolved. Not its glory alone, but its life is departed. We die We are pursung affer the worlu, and the world is departing. from us. We cleave to it, and it things had com
Such, in bus
Such, in has eyes, were the times, of which
seen in the unclouded light of history, the glory is to us so great and splendid
nd then ard some two hundred years, grandeur, the age of St. Lneo III., of whion wo conceive that he must bave been majestic and an empire - an empire pregnant with moder wurope. And what must have been the tre of a crest? We cannot but inagioe to our such a Pontifit, and how have been the power ond and out or all proportion to these later times, must hare been
the age in which be lived. But bow wai it in St. Leo lived in an age when Mahmmentanimum eastern Patriarchates. Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria were in the bands of the false Pro he darkness of the infidel. Northern Afria pas entrely swept by it. Five bundred episcohe Arabians. The churches of $S$. Cyprian, and . Augustine, and S. Optatus were held by the Eastern anti-Christ. Mahommedanism had penerated into Spain. It had come up by the south,
and was encompassing Cbristendom. The $\mathbf{P r}_{2}$ and was encompassing Cbristendom. The $\mathrm{Pa}^{\text {and }}$
ganism of Germain had broken over the Rhine ad entered into France. Lombardy was still actions were in Rome itself. S. Leo was assuulted in the midst of a sacred procession, when on S. George's day he was going from S. Lorenin Lucina to S. George in Velabro, by a band assassins. They fell upon him and stripped and of his Pontifical robes; they wounded hice and dragged bim violeaitly to prison. Such were
he times in which le lired, andsuch was the














 seversl documents and extracts from American
newspapers in corroboration of his statements. He
the $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{a}$ $2=5$

 ting sun withont finding one connert, till as last, on
the bangsof Reuman River, he found some eighteen
of twenty. But, ob, what converts were they?


 rescue of a remnint of them from death-that foo
nnd these funds bad been made avilable for th





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## 



 bstion from the parties present who were of opposite
opivions.] Finally lhe assemblage separated quietly.
Freeman.
 dergynen sersta in Belfist. Amog these was Mr
different strent
Richard Wearer, the "grent Erangelist" and "con derted pripe Gigater," who barangued in his
strle to a large asemblage.- Northern Whig.


 bears the marks and tokeng of many a bard - fo
fight, nad his contour would announce lise
 Cut as
Curist for it it the power of God unto salvation
very one that believeth." Mr. Wearer, who hppeas$\stackrel{a}{a}$





Ire in thbary-At about seren p.m, a. fro

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## Che Crme Ceifitess.

## catrouc cmonclice

 gibocer E . OLPBR 233, Notre DameHONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1881.

## N\& FP OF THE WEEK

Italian Unity," which is the revolutionary euphuism for the military despotism of Victor Emmanuel over the Iralian peninsula, is not likeis
to be speedily realised. The Neapolitans have to be speedily realised. The Neapolans more of a vaders gave them credit for ; and the "foreig berce, their superior discrpline, and actual possession of the Neapolitan strongholds, are mable to hold their own aganst the patriots rising every the which be pollutes. The condition of Minples, at the prevent moment, much resembles that of Spain in 1809 ; and as the first Napoleon sought to conceal lrom Europe the real state of he intrusive king Joseph was the object, by Ireating and speaking of, the Spanish patriote and insurgents as " brigands;" so, and by precisely
the same process, do the despots of Italy seek to disguise from the world the actual state of parues in Naples, and to briag ofium upon their ad versiaries. The brape loyalists of La Vendee-
the gallant, chiralrous, and truly Christan folwers of Lescure, Larochejacquelin, and Cathehioeau, were "brigards" in the language of the infanous Conrention ; the rile Scotchmen who, at an earher period, refused to carry out the ass
pirations of an English king for Unity, were in lise manner treated as " organds;" all patriots, Hil success in the feld bas justified their cause in the eges of the world, are "brigands;" and so e should neitber honder nor feel aggrieved a good and brave patriots of Naples now fighting Piedinontese invaders, and the foreign mercena res of Victor Emmanuel. Time, the great avenger,
bse jusitifed both the Scots who fought at Banbse justified both the Scots who fought at Bansockburn, and the Spaniards who preferred denth will no doubt reader equal justice to the patristic "brigands" of Naples. They have the boliest of eauses ; all they want is a leader. So serious, oprising of the Neapoltan "brigands," that, as we learn by the last adrices from Europe, applicatios bas been made by the Lieutenant of the or sixty battalions of the line, to crush out th danes of parrotism ; and to complete the subjugatiou of the refractory Neapolitans, who have he audactit to assort wirb arms in theion band iudependence, undismayed by the brutal massacres and mbolesale military execudeanor to strike terror into their hearts.
The health of the Sovercign Poatiff is still the subject of much diseussion, as his death, upon ating, in a manner hardly to be reconciled mith that fitial affection which we bave the right to xpect from the "eldest son of the Church," The accounts are contradictory, but the most reliabte are tbose which represent His Holiness aseovering trum the indisposition under whici mas laboring. On the Festival of S.S. Peter fial High M ass; and his of itsell vould suffice to show how grossly exaggerated bave been the to show how grossly exaggerated bave been the
rumors with regard to one whose bealth is so precious to the Catholic world, and in the eyes of every true son of the Cburch.
There seems no abatement of the ill-will bewixt Austria and the Hungarians. The address of the Hungarian Diet will not be received, and
unless the resolutions adopted at Pestl be abanunless the resolutions adopted at Pesth be aball-
doned, another war seems inevitable. The language of the Court at Vienna is bold and mener Fron France we bave little of public interest.
The Imperial Court of Paris has delivered its judgment in the famous Patterson-Bonaparte case, rejecting the claims of Jerome's true wife, and perial Courts, and so dishonest, that this iniquilous verdict can hardly surprise us. Stlll the real state of the parties to the case cannot be
affected therebs; nor can the law of God and His Church be set aside by the sentence of an anti-Cbristian, and venal judicature. Probandoned.
The crvil war betwist the North and South presents nothing very remarkable. The Northerners boast of some successes over their Southern opponents; but it is more certain that the priradamage upon the merchant vessels of the North.
dited out The Asia, from Liverpool, 6 th inst., reports
he markets for breadstuffs as improving on ac-

## CHE TRUE, WITNE

cal news is ninimportant, with the exception o fresh rumors about the health of the Pope, the
disturbed condition of Russia, and the disputes disturbed condition of Russia, and the dispules
betwixt the Emperor of Austra, and the Hungarian Diet. The Qn
the month of August.

To the Editor of the True Mitness.

н. Baatrarab, Prlest.
$\overline{1}$
(Copy)
(Cicri,
miter
 Sacerdos" a sserted that you had said in your Belle
rille lecture tisat--" "It war $a$ midake in the British Government not to huze suppressed the French lanhag questions :--
1st. Did ynu,

| late no |
| :--- |
| said BO |

3ndly. Do you deny having attered the sentiments A monosyllabic answer to the above
A wonll that I bhsll require from you amidet jour num-
I bare the lionor to remain, Sir, your obedient jer-
H. Bubteagen, Priet.
alf the power of usigg oar
P.S.-.-1 reservo to myself the power of using our
corresp ondence as I may deew just.
(Cops)
Hr. D'Arcy M'Gec's mops regpectful compliments
to the Rer H . Brettargh, with the exprestion of his sincore regret that he has beon unable to find a momeut earlier to acknowledge bis note of the 3rd
instant.
Ar. M'Gee deaply regrets, moreorer, that the Rear
 self to Mr McGee'g recollection ns a eontributor to
the miscalled True Witness nempaper ; a capacity the miscalled True Witness newspaper; a capacity
in which Mr McGee is unfortunately deprived of the advantage ef holding any
Rer H. Brettargh.
Noatreal, July
Montreal, July 15th, 1861.
Rer. A. Bretargh presents his complimente to $T$.
R. H'Gee and feels sorry that Mr . \#'Gee bae not the moral courage to acknouledge a
Trenton, July 16th, 1861.
School Reform. - Though our hopes of obtaining a satisfactory adjustment of our Sichool system have ever been based upon the justice of our claims, yet we have always taken into our calculations, as an element of success in the bat-
the for Freedom of Education, the assistance that re might reasonably expect to obtain from ou: Anglican fellow-citizens, of whom many hold on the Education question, opnions formally
id entical wuth ours, though they give them a different material application. We bave in short always looked forward to a morement
amongst the more truly Chrstian, and more reamongst the more truly Cinstian, and more respectable portion of the Anglican community in
favor of the separate or denouinational School

This expectation has, we see, by the proceedings of the late Syrod of the Anglicans at Toronto, been well realised. On the occasion
referred to, it was moved and carried, almost unanimously, to appoint 2 Committee to devise means, in addtion to petitions to the Legislature Eugland the right to Separate Schoots; and the Anglican Bishop apoke warmaly on the subject, urging lle members of bis denomination, lay and Leǵislature.

Our Anglican friends bave our hearty sympathies in this matter; and we see no reason why in forcing from the Parliament and Gorernment an acquiescence in our reasoua ble demands. It is not in our religious capacity that we approach Catholics, or of being Anglicans that we clamm Catholics, or of being Anglicans that we clamm
the right to educate our chuldren as we please, and to be exempted from taxation for the suprights as parents, we do not think fit to send our chiddren. It is not, iu short, a supernatural, but merely an incontestable natural, rigbt-one com-
mon therefore to all men-that we are engaged in asserting; and such being the case, there is no ants should not make common cause.
It would, in our opnion, be unwise to rest our claums to Freedon of Education upon an ex
clusively religious or supernatural basis. True clusively religious or supernatural basis. True
it is because we are Catholics, and because of it is because we are Catholics, and because of
our peculiar religious or supernatural status, that we are impressed with the vital importance of giving to our children a thornugbly religious
education. True! it is because we are Caibolics that we are keenly sensible to the dangers to which the faith, and therefore the morals, of our clildren are exposed in the Common Schools,
and from mixed education. These supernatural motives furnish no doubt the reasons by which we are ourselves determined to insist upon a se parate system of education in so far as w
are concerned ; but these motives, becaus supernatural, are not the motives by which we

## can expect, Le Legilature, whose function ile ex- clusively in the natural order, to be moved, anil our claims for Separate Schools to be urged our claims for Separate Schools to be urged logically and successfully before such, a tribual, logically and successfully before such;a tribunal, must rest upon a natural basis, and one therefore

 must rest upon a natural basis, and one thereforwhich is common to all British subjects, no mat ter what their creed. If we ask for Separate Scho

## .

 sent ourselves in a false light, as begging for favors and peculiar privileges; instead of merely insisting upon the recognition of our naturarights; and we thereby naturally provoke the jealousy and opposition of our separated brethren, who, misled by the manner in which we state
our case, !ook upon us as meditating an attack upon their ciril and religious libertiesWhich bave for them basis this proposition:-
That the State bas no right to discriminate in That the State bas no right to discriminate in of their several creeds, or supernatiral status. If we are wise, we will erer be careful to insist upon the perfect equality of members of all denowe will therefore refrain from askug anything from the Legisiature, which we cannot ask as a right in the natural order comin
whether Catholics or Protestants.
And this common and firm basis upon which forest all our claims for Separate Schools we parent, as against the State, to absolute control over the education of bis-(not the State's)own children. This ground is common to Ca
tholic and to Anglican; and it is upon this ground tholic and to Anglican; and it is upon this ground
upou this basis, that the glorious structure apou this basis, that the glorious structure of
Fredom of Education must, and con alone, be Freedom of Education must, and can alone, be
permanently erected. Not because he is a member of the Catholic Church, but because in the plucation of his child, he does not chose 1
ther allow that child to attend the Common Schoolcan the British subject logically, as before th Legislature, derand as his right to be exempted
from all taxation for that obnoxıous School, and from all taxation for that obnoxious School, and
to be admitted to participate in all a ppropriations of public funds for educational purposes and this implies the right to Separate Schools,
supported by a fair sbare, in proportion to the number of claldren attending them, in all governmeat grants, and in all distributions of public monies for Schools and education.
In short, as we view the question, it is not
(Roman Catholic Separate particular that is required, but simply "Separate School Law ;" one of which ever man, no matter what his religion, should be al-
ways able to arail himself, should he in the exercise of bis rights as an individual, object to contribute towards the support of the Common School. By means of such a Law the property of every man would still be liable to taxation for School purposes ; but erery man would be at
liberty to determine for bimself the particular school to whose support the sum at which his property stood taxed should be applied.
Education. Not the roluntary principte; for we are perfectly willing to accept the compulsory system, provided it be not emplored as an of our children; but the recognition by the State of the principle that no man slould b
compelled to support a School any more than Church, to which be entertains objections. Protestants-such of them at least as are not munism"-as woll as Catholics, can adopt thi principle, and rally round this standard; and suct being the case, there is no reason why Ca allies, fight the great battle for Freedom of

Proteetant Synods.-It may be doubted Whether the permission accorded to our Anglacan friends to hold their Diocesan Spnods is calcu
lated to promote the cause of Church-of-Eng andism, or to raise the dignitaries of the Anglican establishnent in the estimation of strangers
but whaterer the ellect of these meetings upon Anglicanism, there can be no doubt that the pub ished reports thereof are very amusing and highly We ind
We find one of these, published in a late num ber of the Toronto Globe; and without intending
anything offensive either to the reverend, or nonrererend, gentlemen, of whom the Diocesan Synod of Toronto is composed, we must say that its proceedings bear more resemblance 10 those of a
City Council, or even of our Provincial Parliament, than to those of a grave ecclestastical tri bunal. The nembers do not indulge in actual iolence, and luat is the utmost that can be said indecorous personalities, the reverend fatbers of he Synod are not outdone eren by our Provinnal Legislators. Reverend speakers are interrupted by "cheers and insses," according a they give utterance to sentiments favorable or Exclamations of " $i t$ is false," proceed from epis copal lips, and imputations of falsehood are freely
bandied about ; whilst cries and entreaties for

## den would do credit 0 the tracitional bear-gar

 in the XIX. century.For the Spirit of God is not there; and th members of whon the meeting is composedare unrestrained by any infuences higher or holier than those which preside over the debates of any other secular assemblage. A folio rolume
controversy evuld not do so much to dissipate any lingering prejudices in favor of Anglicanism as the perusal of a report of the proceedings o
one of its Drocesan Synods; and yet of all Pro one of its Docesan Synods; and yet of all Pro-
testant sects, the Church of England is that estant sects, the Church of England is that
which has the most retained of old Catholic ruth, which has the least followred out the prin ciples of the great apostacy of the XVI. century and which has remained the most Ciristian, beAnd yet, iu that it is Protestant, even Anglt eanism has far more affinity with infidelity than with Christianty ; and, with a few exceptions, it nembers would sit more easily under the suspiion or imputation of denying Christ, than of ac leacher of their chillien, an arowed seeptic, such as one of the seven essayists, to a sincere
belterer in Rerelation, with decided "Romisb" proclivities. Thus at the Synod in question, one of the speakers made the frank coniession, tha chan any approach to Popery ;" from whence is he spoke the truth, we logically concluce, that Mormonism, and Free-Loveism, Mahomedauism and even Atheism, are less horrible io the eyes of a sincere Anglican, than is any approximation to
the faith of Catholics. Better be an induet than a "Romanib!" is, in its last analysis, the Protest"Rt Confession of Faith; and it is this which explains the activity of the rarious "Soup and Bible Slains the activity of the rarious "Soup and reole Societies," and gives significance to the rejoic
ngs of the "Swaddlers" over one "Romanist" whom they have bribed to renounce his religion whom they have bribed to renounce his religion
The subject immediately under the notice of The subject immediately under the notice of riolence, was Trinty College, an Anglican eduational instutution at Toronto, whose Provos has been taxed by the Anglican Bishop of Huron,
with " Romish" proclivities, and accused of teachwith "Romish" proclivities, and accused of teaching semi-Popery upon several important
ters-such as, the perpetual Virginity of the B. Mother of God, the intercession of the Sant or the faithful on earth, the efficacy of sacerdotal absolution, and the Real Presence in the
Lord's Supper. These attacks called forth a ejoinder from the friends of the Toronto instituion; and the Synod being invited to pass a Resolution virtually approving of the Provost's teachings, a stormy debate ensued, when after a
tard contest, the majority expressed their approbard contest, the majority expressed their appro-
bation of the theological training of Truity ColTege.
This will be followed, of course, by an angry newspaper war betwixt the High and Low Church
parties in Upper Canada. As a correspondent of parties in Upper Canada. As a correspondent of
the Toronto Globe exultingly exclaims in refernce 10 this topic-" the day happily is gone by When the mere word of a minister, or even of a ight of pil sufice to set i" and the acquittal, by he Toronto Synod, of the Provost of Trinity on the charge of Romanising, will be as little regarded by the zealous Prolestants of Upper Canada, as the condemnation of the "Seren gainst. Christ," by the Convocation of the Promon, is recarded oy the great body of the NonCatholics of England. Just as by the former is clamed the right to exercise their private judgment on the " soundness" of the doctriaes taught bythe Provost of Trinity College, so do the latter with equal loree claim the right to sit in judg-
ment upon the "Essays and Reriews;" to deterine for themselves what amount oi crelit is to be given to the book called the Bible, and wheder is contents are to be dealt wis
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It must be a izatter of surprise to all educated inds, whether Catholic or Protestant, how the feelings of cirilised men can be carried away so
far by an insane bigotry, as to endorse the acts far by an insane bigotry, as to endorse the acts
of the revolutionary party in Italy. Eren suposing for a moment that the ends that are aimed at in this revolt were the most sacred possible,
he must indeed be an ultra-adrocate of that most pernicious and unholy doctrine of "the end justifying the uneans," who can for a moment attempt to justify the atrocious acts perpetrated
under the sacred name of "liberty and an United under the sacred name of "liberty and an United Italy." It is true that hastory furnishes us with an instance of parallel atrocitues, in that concen-
tration of fieudislı abominations-the French Re-rolution;--but surely at as not at present necessary to address ourselres in argument to demons of the Danton and Robespierre stamp. Supposing then lor a moment, for sake of argument, that the present struggle upon the Italian Peninsula is prompted by a pure love of liberty, and that the dream of Italaan Unity woill realise to Italy all the bappiness and power and prosperity its advoeates fore-tell-still it must surely ever be a grare question
moralist, whether the means adopted for its at: couttébatance, all, even the theoretical and Utopian blessings expected from it. There is Utoplan blessings expected rom it. There is
not surely to be found in the whole world of bigotry; a single' Protestant of howerer " "Liberal" Scriptural opinoons he may be, who is so utterly Ish tur an Uited Thly at ish tu obtain an United Italy at the price' of for Italian unity. And yet this is in reality the or Italian unity. And yet this is in reality the batred for absolutisim, it is sought to establish liberalism, not only in politics, but also in rellgion. And herein, nery ia pointics, butalso in relgion. And berenn, even Irom a Protestant point of Protestantism. Blinded by an insane bigotry, hat binds 10 wery hing but a hatred or Cathocity, it would work out the rain of this same Catholicity at all hazards, forgelting that when
Catholicity is destroyed, it can have no guaCatholicity is destroyed, it can have no gua-
rintee that Protestantism will be accepted in its rantee that Protestantism will be accepted in its
stead. We could forgive them as Protestants, if this guarantee had been insured upon reasonable grounds of security. But listory and facts are against it. In the French revoluaion, it was
not English Protestantism that was substituted in France for the ancient fath of St. Louis was the vilest infidelity that, crowned with the "cap of liberty," was elerated as the country's dol upon the socalled "allar of laberty." And think to corer the tand with English Protestant Bibles in bad Italian, and worse translations; but they will be found to serve as but a feeble breakrater against the delyge of infidelity that will pour down upon the land the moment that the thunder bolt bursts that is to destroy Catholecity in Italy. We know that a Protestant's faith in the efficacy of the Bible amounts to a superstition; but we fear he will find that his badly translated and ungrammatical parody will only serve, by eliciting Your Italian in his calmer moments is an intense
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FOR SALE，



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## HON．ALBIN BEARD，

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Ayer＇s Sarsaparilla
Ayer＇s Sarsaparilla
Ayer＇s Sarsaparilla
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